

BY

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As technology continues to drive forward, **design** is reaching a new tipping point

Design as a way to solve problems, discover opportunities, and create new objects and experiences, is reaching more people and equipping them with remarkable tools to make a better world.

What's exciting to see is that emerging digital tools are actually making it possible for more people, in more situations, to design well



The questions that swirl around the idea of design

How does design change our lives for the better?

How is our capacity to produce good design evolving?

How will be the next generation of designers work – and on what?

How do we define and better appreciate it, in hopes that we can encourage nurture more of it?



ASSESSMENT - REPORT

Please compile the IDPreport as well

Guideline for report

- Introduction
 - Problem statement
 - Objective
- Design Process, Engineering Analysis and Fabrication Process
 - Product design specification
 - Conceptual design
 - Design selection and evaluation
 - Engineering analysis
 - Final design with engineering drawing
- Fabrication process
 - Machining part from engineering drawing
 - Assembly process
 - Electrical hardware /circuit assembly /diagram
- Testing evaluation and optimization
 - Testing and data gathering
 - Modification and optimization
- Costing detail and project management review (reflect back with the Gantt chart)
- Conclusion

Report IDP

MONOZUKURI



BASIC PROCEDURE OF MACHINE DESIGN 1-RECOGNITIONOFNEED 2-MARKETSLRVEY 3 - DEFINE SPECIFICATION OF PRODUCT 4 - FINDALTERNATIVE MECHANISM FOR PRODUCT 5-SELECTION OF PROPER MECHANISM 6-LAYOUT OF CONFIGURATION 7-METHODOFASSEMBLEINDIMDUALELEMENTS 8-INDIVIDUAL COMPONENT DRAWING 9-DETAILED DRAWING **10-MODIFICATION** 11-TESTINGPROTOTYPE

FLOW CHART OF DESIGN PROCESS







1- RECOGNITION OF NEED

• What Is The Requirement Of Product

2- MARKET SURVEY

Product design is worth

- Can manufacture the product or can buy the different element of product and simply assemble them
- Cost factor and etc.

3- SPECIFICATION OF PRODUCT

- Complete specification of product
- Ex: designing a motorbike Overall dimension, weight, cost, fuel consumption, reliability, appearance, performance etc.



4- MECHANISM OF PRODUCT

 Basically The Internal Working Of Machine, how many and to make it works

5- SELECTION OF MECHANISM

 From all alternative – have to find the best for practice on the basic of manufacturing, cost reliability, availability raw materials, standard parts etc.

6- GENERAL LAYOUT OF CONFIGURATION

 General layout of selected methods consist of details of each and every part and its location



7- SELECTION OF METHOD OF ASSEMBLY

 Must specify the methods of assembly which require to integrate all elements – joints, screws, nut, bolt etc

8- INDIVIDUAL COMPONET DRAWING

• Criteria of individual components such stress, rigidity, natural of working, failure and etc.

9- DETAILED DRAWING

 Drawing of individual and assembly which includes different factors of dimensions, materials, tolerance, manufacturing process, surface finish, grades, machining symbols and other outsources needed etc.



9 - MODIFICATION

 Done as per specification however if at manufacturing occurred problems then modifications needed to manufacture back

10- PROTOTYPE TESTING

- Last process of the design.
- After this process the product will be finalized





Compulsory to provide

• Design Process:

- Conceptual design
- Design selection and evaluation
- Final conceptual design

• Engineering analysis (must have at least one from the list)

- Analysis related to selection of component and material
- Analysis related strength of the part
- Simulation flow, heat, kinematic and dynamic motion

• Engineering Drawing

- Exploded view
- Bill of material
- Drawing for every parts
- Detail specification of component (example : DC motor)
- Budget cost planning

Engineering analysis





Table 5.10 Estimated maximum torque inside the mixing chamber under varied

speed

| Rotor speed, Rpm | Maximum torque, Nm |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1000 | 0.036572153 |
| 2000 | 0.064228699 |
| 3000 | 0.10643827 |
| 4000 | 0.165627568 |
| 5000 | 0.343678095 |

Selection of DC motor

DC MOTOR 40W



Motor Specification

| Model | Output | | Rated V | No l | oad | | Rated | Load | Starting Cur | Starting Torque | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|-----|---------|---------|-------|---------|-------|--------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|------|-------|
| 8DCG -40-30 : Pinion Shaft Type | | put | naleu v | Current | Speed | Current | Speed | Torque | | otaning out. | Starting Torque | | | |
| 8DCD -40-30 : D-Cut Shaft Type | HP | W | VDC | Α | RPM | A | RPM | gfcm | mN.m | oz-in | A | gfcm | mN.m | oz-in |
| 8DCG(D)12-40-30 | | | 12 | 1.2 | 3300 | 4.8 | | | | | 35 | 12000 | 1200 | 170 |
| 8DCG(D)24-40-30 | 1/19 | 40 | 24 | 0.4 | 3150 | 2.5 | 3000 | 1300 | 130 | 18.44 | 30 | 20000 | 2000 | 284 |
| 8DCG(D)90-40-30 | | | 90 | 0.18 | 3350 | 0.48 | | | | | 10 | 23000 | 2300 | 326 |

* 'Pinion Shaft' is for attaching gearhead and 'D-Cut Shaft' is for using motor only.

Permissible Torque When using gearhead

| Model | speed RPM (| r/min) | 1,500 | 1,00 | 0833 | 600 | 500 | 400 | 333 | 300 | 240 | 200 | 167 | 120 | 100 | 83.3 | 75 | 60 | 50 | 40 | 33.3 | 30 | 25 | 20 | 16.7 | 15 | 12 | 10 | 8 |
|----------------|-------------|--------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Motor/Gearhead | Gear Rat | io | 2 | 3 | 3.6 | 5 | 6 | 7.5 | 9 | 10 | 12.5 | 15 | 18 | 25 | 30 | 36 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 75 | 90 | 100 | 120 | 150 | 180 | 200 | 250 | 300 | 360 |
| | / | kgfam | 2.6 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 7.8 | 9.7 | 11.7 | 13.0 | 16.2 | 19.5 | 23.4 | 32.5 | 39.0 | 46.7 | 51.9 | 64.9 | 77.9 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 8DCG□-40-30 / | 8GBK BMH | N.m | 0.26 | 0.39 | 0.47 | 0.65 | 0.78 | 0.97 | 1.17 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 6.5 | 7.8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| / | | lb-in | 2.3 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 5.7 | 6.9 | 8.6 | 10.3 | 11 | 14 | 17 | 21 | 29 | 34 | 41 | 46 | 57 | 69 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 |

Enter the phase & voltage code in the box (
) within the motor model name.

■ Enter the gear ratio in the box (□) within the gearhead model name. A colored background indicates gear shaft rotation in the same direction as the motor shaft ; a white background indicates rotation in the opposite direction.

. The speed is calculated by dividing the motor's synchronous speed (50Hz : 1500 r/min, 60 Hz : 1800 r/min) by the gear ratio.

The actual speed is 2~20% less than the displayed value, depending on the size of the load.

If more slow speed is needed than above value, use decimal gearhead with a gear ratio of 10:1 could be used between general gearhead and motor. Even in this case, just speed will be reduced without increase in permissible torque; the maximum permissible torque is 100kgfcm (10N.m, 88lb-in).

Engineering analysis



Example: Bearing Selection

1.1 Single row deep groove ball bearings d 80 - 100 mm



| Princ | Principal dimensions | | Basic lo dynami | oad ratings ic static | Fatigue load limit | Speed rati Reference | ngs Limiting | Mass | Designation |
|-------|----------------------|----|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------|-------------|
| d | D | в | с | Co | Pu | speed | speed | | |
| mm | | | kN | | kN | r/min | | kg | - |
| 80 | 100 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 0.64 | 12,000 | 8 000 | 0.15 | 61916 |
| 00 | 110 | 16 | 25.1 | 20.4 | 1.02 | 12 000 | 7 500 | 0.38 | 61916 |
| | 125 | 14 | 35,1 | 31,5 | 1,32 | 11000 | 7 000 | 0,61 | * 16016 |
| | 125 | 22 | 49,4 | 40 | 1,66 | 11000 | 7 000 | 0,87 | * 6016 |
| | 140 | 26 | 72,8 | 55 | 2,2 | 9 500 | 6 000 | 1,45 | * 6216 |
| | 170 | 39 | 130 | 86,5 | 3,25 | 8 500 | 5 300 | 3,65 | * 6316 |
| | 200 | 48 | 163 | 125 | 4,5 | 7 500 | 4 800 | 6,85 | 6416 |
| 85 | 110 | 13 | 19.5 | 20.8 | 0.88 | 12000 | 7 500 | 0.27 | 61817 |
| | 120 | 18 | 31,9 | 30 | 1,25 | 11000 | 7 000 | 0,55 | 61917 |
| | 130 | 14 | 35,8 | 33,5 | 1,37 | 11000 | 6 700 | 0,64 | * 16017 |
| | 130 | 22 | 52 | 43 | 1,76 | 11000 | 6 700 | 0,92 | * 6017 |
| | 150 | 28 | 87,1 | 64 | 2,5 | 9000 | 5 600 | 1,8 | * 6217 |
| | 180 | 41 | 140 | 96,5 | 3,55 | 8 0 0 0 | 5 000 | 4,25 | * 6317 |
| | 210 | 52 | 174 | 137 | 4,75 | 7000 | 4 500 | 8,05 | 6417 |
| 90 | 115 | 13 | 19.5 | 22 | 0.915 | 11,000 | 7 000 | 0.28 | 61818 |
| 70 | 125 | 18 | 33.2 | 31.5 | 1.29 | 11 000 | 6 700 | 0.59 | 61918 |
| | 140 | 16 | 43.6 | 39 | 1.56 | 10 000 | 6 300 | 0.85 | * 16018 |
| | 140 | 24 | 60,5 | 50 | 1,96 | 10 000 | 6 300 | 1,15 | * 6018 |
| | 160 | 30 | 101 | 73.5 | 2.8 | 8 500 | 5 300 | 2.2 | * 6218 |
| | 190 | 43 | 151 | 108 | 3,8 | 7 500 | 4 800 | 4,95 | * 6318 |
| | 225 | 54 | 186 | 150 | 5 | 6 700 | 4 300 | 9,8 | 6418 |
| 96 | 120 | 12 | 10.0 | 22.9 | 0.92 | 11,000 | 6 700 | 0.2 | 41910 |
| 73 | 130 | 18 | 33.8 | 33.5 | 1 34 | 10,000 | 6 300 | 0.61 | 61919 |
| | 145 | 16 | 44.9 | 41.5 | 1.63 | 9 500 | 6 000 | 0.89 | * 16019 |
| | 145 | 24 | 63,7 | 54 | 2,08 | 9 500 | 6 000 | 1,1 | * 6019 |
| | 170 | 32 | 114 | 81,5 | 3 | 8000 | 5 000 | 2,65 | * 6219 |

Engineering Drawing



Engineering Drawing



Exploded View



Drawing every part



Bill of material

 A bill of materials or product structure (sometimes bill of material, BOM or associated list) is a list of the raw materials, sub-assemblies, intermediate assemblies, subcomponents, parts and the quantities of each needed to manufacture an <u>end product</u>.



Presentation Day with External Examiners

- Theme: Product presentation
- Will be evaluated by industrial panel
- Open to public
- Make sure product is ready to be fabricated





Thank You @pauziah.utmkl